Introduction into the Inscriptions discovered by Mons. E. de Sarzec

By Ira Maurice Price.

INTRODUCTION

INTO

THE INSCRIPTIONS DISCOVERED

BY

MONS. E. DE SARZEC.

From Pres. Angell

PART OF A DISSERTATION PRESENTED

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BY

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Introduction.

§ 1. In general. — Language is crystallized humanity. It embodies thought and action as representing the sum and total of life. Written language is the polished crystal representing the finer side of life. This crystal is all that remains to us of the history of nations of the past. Found as it is, in the mouldy, bleached-out parchments hidden in the monasteries of the East, or rudely engraved and chiseled out on the face of some exposed rock or precipice, or buried in the safe-like ruins of the ages, our work is to decide upon its origin, nature, composition and value. Among all these remnants of history — of dead nations — there are none that arouse a greater interest in the mind of the student of the Old Testament than the old Semitic. Second in interest only to the Hebrews themselves, stand the monarchies of Babylonia and Assyria. Where in all antiquity has a nation with so much military and warlike power as these sovereigns once possessed, so completely dropped out of their places and lain buried under the debris of 2500 years? A hint here and there in contemporary history, and some second-hand accounts comprised all the world knew of these world-rulers of their time and day.

§ 2. Discovery. — But thanks to the lovers of truth, we stand on a different footing to-day. The discoveries of such men as Rawlinson, Botta, Layard, Loftus, Smith and Rassam have, within a half-century, introduced on the

stage of history a whole host of characters, whose appearance, interest and importance has been greeted with welcome and applause from all sides. Our most intimate acquaintance with these personages is due to the advances in decipherment made, among others, by RAWLINSON, HINCKS, OPPERT, SMITH, SCHRADER and DELITZSCH. But the periods of discovery have, by no means, had their day.

§ 3. The Latest Discoveries[1]) of any great importance were those made by M. E. DE SARZEC, the French Consul at Bosrah, during the years 1877—1882. The description of these discoveries, such as letters from M. DE SARZEC, treatises upon the probable value of the material discovered, to archeology and art, with some sketches of, or attempts at, a decipherment of the inscriptions, have appeared in several linguistic and art Journals of France since 1880.[2])

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1) Since the original penning of this section, the marvellous results of the excavations at Susa, carried on by the undaunted DIEULAFOY, during the last year, have safely arrived at Paris. They embrace *forty tons* of antiquities of various kinds, among which are contained large numbers of inscriptions, probably out of the times of Xerxes. The pages of oriental history are only beginning to be read. "The latest discovery" is a transitory title.

2) DELAUNEY, *Les fouilles de M. de Sarzec dans la Mésopotamie*, Journal officiel, 1881.

OPPERT, *Journal asiatique*. 7 series. tome XIX (1882) p. 79 sq.

PERROT, *Les fouilles de M. de Sarzec en Chaldée*, Revue des deux Mondes. Oct. 1882. pp. 525—565 (DEL.).

MENANT, *Les fouilles de M. de Sarzec en Mésopotamie, Antiquités Chaldéennes*, Gazette des beaux Arts, 1882.

HEUZEY, *Revue Archéologique*, 22nd year, 42 vol. (1881) July-Dec. pp. 56—57.

— , *Revue Archéologique*, 22nd year, 42 vol. (1881) July-Dec. *Letter from M. de Sarzec with observations of Heuzey on Chaldean Art*. Plate XX contains the same heliotype as SARZEC's *Découvertes* Plate 18.

OPPERT, *Die französischen Ausgrabungen in Chaldaea*, in Verhandlungen des fünften Orientalisten-Congresses zu Berlin, (1882) II. Theil, pp. 235—248, with a facsimile (!) of the Superscription in Plate 16 of DE SARZEC's *Découvertes*.

LEDRAIN, *Les Antiquités Chaldéennes du Louvre*, Journal de l'Art, 1882.

But the first connected and detailed account of the country and excavations carried on, is that written by M. DE SARZEC himself in the text accompanying or contained in his magnificent work, *Découvertes en Chaldée.*[1]) I shall give here merely an epitome of his account as therein published, showing thereby the means which must be used in unearthing the treasures of the past buried in these now worse than barbarous and pestilential lands.

§ 4. M. Ernest de Sarzec entered upon official duty as consul of the French government at Bosrah in January 1877. He had had the advantage of experience in desert life — several years in Egypt and in Abyssinia. In Egypt, especially, he had acquired a fondness for the study of antiquities. His new position in the midst of the empires of the past, in the midst of the ruins of the almost fabulous civilizations of 3000 years ago, fanned this flame into action, and pushed him out into the fields of treasures. His zeal and true devotion to the interests of science, and most of all his indomitable energy in pushing to realization, to completion his cherished hopes, set a most worthy example before the consuls of all civilized, all enlightened and educated peoples. Where to-day might be the sciences connected with antiquity, if the consuls who have spent years in these oriental countries, sitting at their ease, perfectly heedless of their opportunities, had each done what he could? May de SARZEC's example, no less than that of his noble fellow countryman BOTTA, not be lost to all intelligent and earnest ambassadors to the East!

§ 5. Times of the Discoveries. — The beginning of the discoveries was almost contemporaneous with the arrival in the country. Within two months from his arrival in Bosrah, he began his expedition into lower Chaldea. From March 5th to June 11th 1877, he conducted his first

1) *Découvertes en Chaldée*, par E. DE SARZEC, publié par les soins de LÉON HEUZEY, livraison I, Paris (Leroux) 1884.

campaign. February 18th to June 9th 1878 marked his second tour. Upon his return to Paris in July, 1878, the exhibition of his discoveries aroused great enthusiasm and he was again sent to Bosrah. A third trip was made in January 1880, and continued three months, during which time some of his most important discoveries were made. He undertook a fourth campaign November 12th 1880 to March 15th 1881. On his return to France in May 1882, he was made "Correspondent de l'Institute de France", and the fruits of his discoveries were deposited in the Louvre. It was also, at once, decided to publish the results of these excavations, for the benefit of scholars at large.

§ **6.** Place of the Discoveries. — The point of M. de Sarzec's excavations lay in Chaldea, at Tello, about three or four days from Bosrah, about sixty miles north of Mugheir, forty-five miles east of Warka, and five east of Ḫatt-el-Ḫai, a canal connecting the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The ruins, or hills, of Tello are about four miles long, located in the midst of a morass which owes its origin to the numerous branches of this canal. It was in the midst of this country that M. de Sarzec plunged. And, to this death-dealing pest-swamp must be added the suspicion and enmity of the Arabs inhabiting this section of country, thus compelling de Sarzec continually to be on his guard.

§ **7.** Excavations. — In this hill, Tello, which Rassam[1]) once visited, near the northwest end, de Sarzec made his most important discovery. He lay bare a temple, whose outer wall presents the form of a parallelogram about 175 feet long, by 100 broad. The angles point toward the four points of the compass, contrary to the position of the pyramids of Egypt, whose sides occupy this position. This temple, as those of Chaldea and Babylonia

1) *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Archeol.*, Vol. VII p. 37 sq.

in general, was found to stand on a mound sixteen to twenty feet high. The outer wall is five feet thick, built of bricks one foot in length and breadth, cemented together with bitumen, and bearing the inscription or name, *Gu-de-a*. After exposing the walls, DE SARZEC pushed his way through the doors and windows into this structure. The first room into which he entered has a basal measure of 55 × 65 feet. In this room he found nine headless statues of dioryte, a large number of fragments of vases, and remnants of various other kinds of Chaldean art. In the entire palace he found thirty-six rooms of different forms and sizes. In most of them something of real interest was discovered. Especially noteworthy was a discovery, made here in 1877, of two terra-cotta cylinders, each twenty-four inches in length by twelve inches in diameter. Each of these remarkable cylinders contains about 2000 lines of inscriptions.

§ 8. Inscriptions as to their style of writing. — The inscriptions included in the discoveries of DE SARZEC are of several kinds. They evidently belong to quite different periods of history. Of those published in *Découvertes en Chaldée*, Livraison I, plate 2, N°s 1 and 2 exhibit a very rude specimen of writing, rather hieroglyphic than cuneiform. Plates 3 and 4 give us a better style, not so rude, but still preserving the general outline of the same signs that can be seen on plate 2. On plate 7, N° 2, enlarged on plate 8, is found a very bold linear form of writing, exhibiting some very ancient forms, e. g. ⟨ in an original O. In the so-called Gudea-inscription, plates 16—19, the style of writing has reached an artistic nicety. The lines which characterize the other inscriptions just mentioned, are beginning in a few cases to give way to a narrow wedge. In the small inscriptions of plate 29, the wedge is distinctly seen, especially in N° 1. Further, all these forms of writing, from the rudest down to the most artistic, let us into the secret of the origin of a large

number of signs, whose original form and meaning hitherto has been enveloped in uncertainty.

§ 9. Direction of Writing and Reading. — From a total disregard of this subject in the past, the question of the origin of the signs has been forced to carry double difficulties. From the discoveries of DE SARZEC the original direction of writing and reading may be considered as settled beyond a question. The attempt to explain the origin of the signs, by taking them in the positions in which we find them in the later Babylonian and Assyrian, as read from left to right, meets with failure in almost every case. On this ground HOUGHTON[1]) set forth his explanations, rather guesses, of a large number of signs. In several of his solutions he resorted to a method which should have set him on the right track, viz: that of setting the signs upright. To a close observer there had been abundant evidence of this primitive direction of writing and reading long before DE SARZEC's discoveries. In the works of DOROW[2]) and KER PORTER[3]) are found figures of seals with inscriptions in these early characters. The lines of writing read, as in DE SARZEC, downwards. This is distinctly shown by the position of the mythical figures at their sides. The perpendicular lines also progress from right to left, as do the Semitic languages in general (except Ethiopic).

§ 10. The Language. — The language of the inscriptions is the so-called Sumerian or Akkadian, in its very earliest forms. It is further, as distinguished from later productions, unilingual. It is written in what seems

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1) TSBA, Vol. VI, pp. 454—483.

2) DOROW, *Die Assyrische Keilschrift erläutert durch zwei Jaspis-Cylinder aus Nineveh und Babylon*, Wiesbaden, 1820, p. 28 opp. Table II, Figures I and 2.

3) Sir ROBERT KER PORTER, *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia etc., during the years 1817—1820*, 2 Vols. London 1821 —1822. Vol. II, p. 428, N° 6.

to be purely ideographic characters, with no trace whatever of what are called dialectical differences. A large number of very small inscriptions in the same language are found in I R 1—5; also, the unilingual inscription of Hammurabi[1]), the language on many of the seals in the magnificent catalogue of the collection of DE CLERCQ[2]), several published seals of the British Museum[3]), and many of the tablets published by STRASSMAIER[4]), belong to about the same class.

§ 11. The Contents surpass in amount and extent that of all other similar inscriptions. They seem to be principally dedicatory memoirs to the building of temples. The pantheon is taken up, and each god assigned his place, with his peculiar relations to men. The sources of the materials, the methods of transportation, and the purposes for which these materials were used, in the building of the temples, are all recorded with a nice accuracy. Of the great theme of late Assyrian history, such as wars, subjugations, cruelties untold, very little is said. Together with Magan and Meluḫḫa are mentioned a large number of geographical points, important in deciding the early, and throwing much light upon the late, geography of these old countries.

§ 12. The work already done [July 1886] on these inscriptions embraces a few scattered translations of the smaller and less difficult ones, principally by French Assy-

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1) Translated and explained by AMIAUD in *Journal Asiatique*, 7. ser., Vol. VIII.

2) MENANT, J., *Catalogue méthodique et raisonné de la collection de M. de Clercq.* Paris, 1885 seq.

3) PINCHES, T. G., *The Babylonian and Assyrian Cylinder Seals of the British Museum.* Reprint from Journal of British Archeological Association, 1885.

4) STRASSMAIER, J. N., *Altbabylonische Verträge aus Warka*, in Verhandlungen d. fünften Orient. Congr. zu Berlin, 1882, pp. 315—366, with supplement of 144 pages of autograph cuneiform text.

riologists. These have been published, for the most part, in their own journals.[1]) Although these have been very fragmentary, they have been, by no means, devoid of results. They have merely intimated what a mine of information is yet to be derived from an exhaustive study of these inscriptions.

§ 13. Upon the suggestion of Prof. Frederic Delitzsch I have given some special attention to these inscriptions. In the whole treatise, of which this is a small part, I have taken up those in DE SARZEC found on plates 8 and 16—19. The part here published will be found on plates 16—17. I number the columns from left to right. The extreme right I designate as the superscription, the next column as Col. I etc., extending in each case around on plate 17, and beginning again on plate 16.

§ 14. The Transcription into Assyrian characters I adopted as being the simplest and clearest method of reproducing these archaic characters; while, on the other hand, a reproduction into Old or New Babylonian would have been only "confusion worse confounded". The trans-

1) AMIAUD, *Quelques observations sur les inscriptions des statues de Tello,* ZK I, pp. 151—160.

LEDRAIN, Translation of SARZEC plate 20. Revue critique. Oct. 1883.

AMIAUD, *L'inscription A de Gudea* [same as LEDRAIN'S] ZK I, pp. 233—256.

HEUZEY, *Les rois de Tello et la période archaique de l'art Chaldéen.* Extrait de la Revue Archéol. Nov. 1882. 11 pp., contains several facsimiles and one heliotype plate.

— , *Un nouveau roi de Tello.* Extrait de la Revue Archéol. Feb. 1884, 3 pp., with one small facsimile.

— , *La stèle des Vautours* [SARZEC, Plates 3 and 4). Gazette Archéol. 1884. p. 164 sq.; p. 193 sq.

HOMMEL, *Die Semitischen Völker und Sprachen,* Vol. I. Leipzig 1883. Gives several short notes scattered here and there, e. g. p. 460, Note 108, following the transcriptions of OPPERT for the most part.

— , *Die Könige und Patési von Sir-gul-la und ihre Inschriften,* ZK II, p. 179 sq. A sort of fragmentary treatment of DE SARZEC up thro' this plate 8, with promise of being continued, but [July 1886] it has not appeared.

cript of the transcribed text is given merely as a key to the Glossary. Its value, further than for this purpose, of course, can scarcely come into question. I have adopted, for the most part, the common non-Semitic reading of the sign in question. I have not thought it worth the while to consider the manifold newly assumed readings for certain signs, while the whole so-called Sumero-Akkadian question lies trembling in the balance. These numerous new readings lately set forth by certain "Akkadists", have been reduced to such a nicety as to reflect greater credit on the genius, than upon the true scholarship, of their authors.

§ 15. The Glossary is intended to be used as a sort of Assyrian index to the non-Semitic forms occuring, and transcribed. In the preparation of the same, Prof. DELITZSCH very kindly allowed me the use of his "Gruppen-Sammlung", to which is to be credited the citations to unpublished texts, and those marked by 'DEL.'.

§ 16. The object of the present Thesis is to help break the sod of this new field, and thus render the labor of those who later shall subsoil the same ground and obtain its fruits, manifold lighter. That, in spite of its imperfections and difficulties, it may be some contribution to the science of early non-Semitic philology, the background of Semitic philology and history, is the cherished hope of the

Author.

The Gudea Inscription,

on a statue, Plates 16—19.

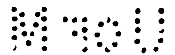
Superscription.

1. E dingir Nin-gir-su (2) lugala-na-ta (3) alan[a]) Gude-a (4) pa-te-si (8) Šir-bur-la-ki (6) lu E Ninnû (7) in-ru-a-ge (8) gê KA kaš (9) gê[b]) KA gar (10) . . KA . . . .

*) OPPERT read these two signs as *šaḫ* until AMIAUD (ZK I, p. 151) showed its falsity and established the present reading.

a) For this reading cf. Plate 16, Col. VI 16; 19 VI 69.

b) cf. PINCHES, *Sign-List*, N° 216.



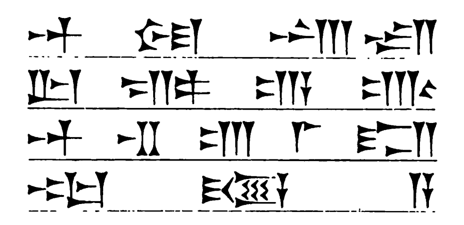
Superscr.

15

20

22 -α*)

Column I.

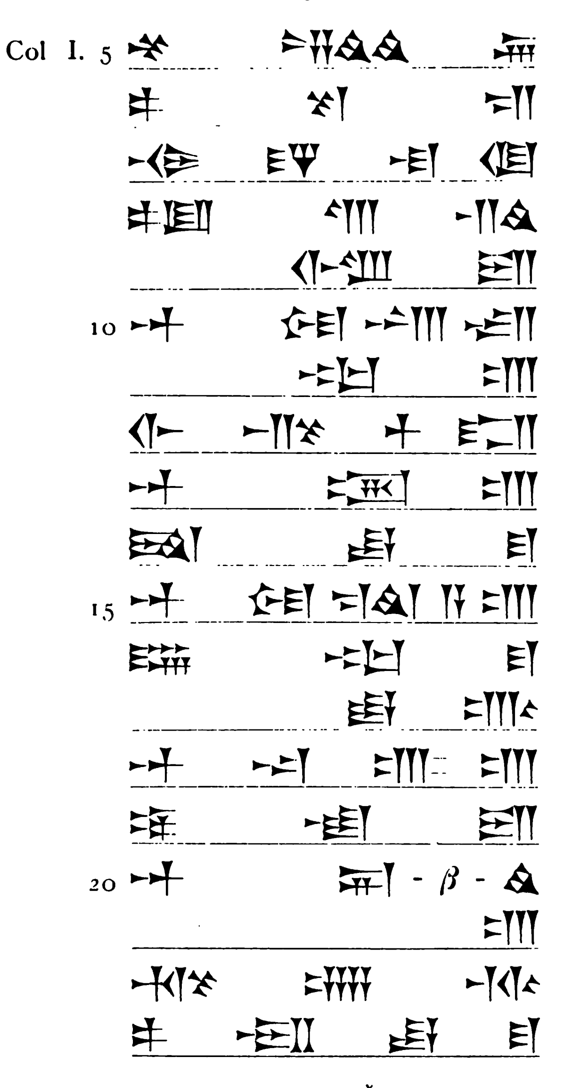


(11) . . KA . . . . (12) ud duga ba-gal-la-am[a]) (13) pa-te-si (14) duga ne-ib-gi-gi-a (16) me dingir Nin-gir-su-ka (17) ba-ni-ib-lal-a (18) silima duga-na. (19) E dingir Nin-gir-su-ka-ta (21) duga ĝe-ib-gi (22) dug-duga-ni ĝe-

Col. I. 1. dingir Nin-gir-su (2) ur-sag ag-ga (3) dingir En-lil-la(l)-ra (4) Gu-de-a

*) OPPERT reads . Unknown signs designated by Greek letters to be found at the end of the Glossary.

a) cf. ASKT 35, 859.



(5) mu-gil-sa (6) pa-te-si (7) Šir-bur-la-ki (8) siba ša(g)-gi (9) pa(d)-da (10) dingir Nin-gir-su-ka-ge (12) igê-zi bar-ra (13) dingir Ninâ(?)-ge (14) á sum-ma (15) dingir Nin-dar-a-ge (16) lu duga-ma (17) sig-ga (18) dingir Ba-u-ge (19) dû tu-da (20) dingir Má-β-zib(!)-ge (22) nam-ner-gal (23) PA-

Col. I. 24

Column II.

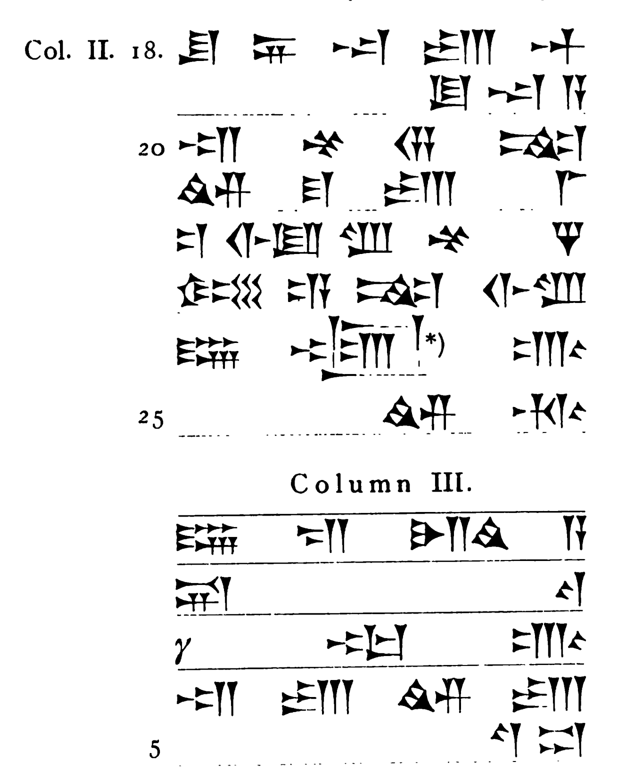
5

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15

mag̃-sum-ma (24) dingir Gal(!)-huš(!)-ka-ge.

Col. II. 1. zi ša(g)-gal-la (2) šu dagala (!) dug-ga (3) dingir Dun (!) ša(g)-ga-ka-ge (5) saga-zi . . . (6) na PA-é-a (7) dingir Nin-giš-zi-da (9) dingir-ra-na-ge (10) ud-dingir Nin-gir-su-ge (12) uru-ni-šú igê-zi (13) im-ši-bar-ra, (14) Gu-de-a (15) siba zi-šú kalam-ma ba-ni-pad-da-a (17) ša lu ḫar-ta



(18) šu-ni-ba-ta-an (19) tu(b)-ba-a[a]) (20) uru-mu azaga-ne (21) im-ma-ta-lal (22) giš-šà šub[b]) mu-gar (23) . . . . . e nepa (24) lu- . . . -ga (25) im-gal.

Col. III. 1. lu si(!)-gi-a (2) nitağ . . . (3) . . . dug-ga (4) uru-ta im-ta-é (6) gá-bi sal-e (7) nu-gá

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*) From analogous formations (cf. *nak* 19 VI 79; 16 V 7) this seems to be the only possible representation of the original.

a) For this reading cf. V R 38, 33 gh; II R 30, 21 gh; II R 39, 53 cd; V R 46, 16 ab.

b) cf. II R 48, 42, where [cuneiform] (*šu-ub*) [cuneiform] = *la-pa-tum ša iddû*.

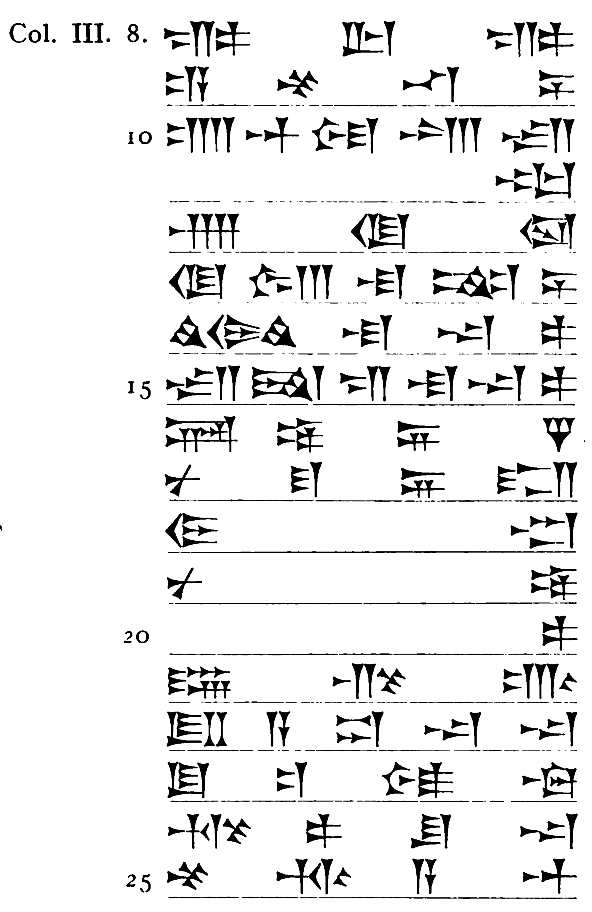
Col. III. 8.

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15

20

25



(8) sag ur-sag (9)-e mu-na-ru (10) E dingir Nin-gir-su-ka (12) Urudugga[a])-dim (13) ki-el-la-ne-ru (14) . . la . . . (15) su á si-la . . . . (16) ama[b]) dû-ni nin (17) nu ma-ni-ra (18) ger-nita (19) nu dû (20) . . . (21) lu zi(g)-ga (22) . . . . . ba-ba (23) . . . . . . (24) nam-PA šu-ba (25) mu-gal-am[c]).

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a) cf. DELITZSCH, PD p. 227 sq., HOMMEL, *Semiten*, p. 203 sq., AMIAUD ZK I, p. 153; JENSEN ZK I, p. 311.

b) cf. II R 32, 52 c.

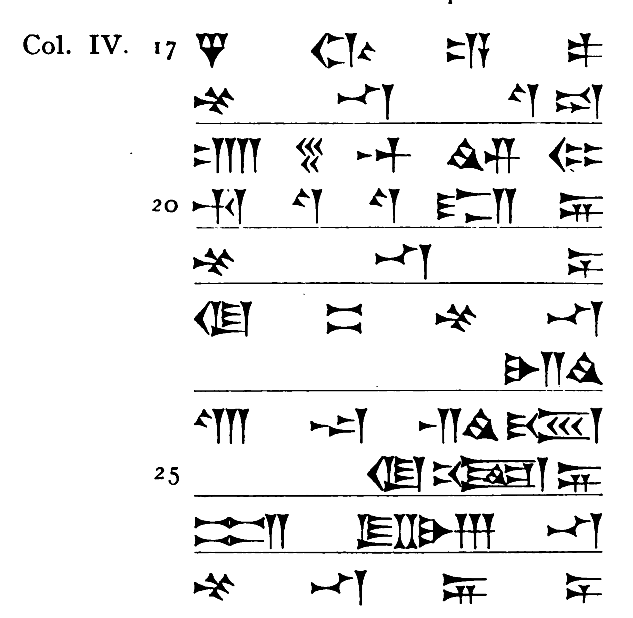
c) cf. note to superscription, line 12.

Column IV.

Col. IV 1. ki mag̃ uru-ka(2)-al nu-gar (3) šiš(!)-ki nu-gin (4) . . . . il nu-gin (5) êr nu-ta-é (6) ama-êr E êr nu-ne-dug (8) ki-šur-ra (9) Šir-bur-la-ki-ka (10) lu di-tuk (11) ki nam êrim[a])-šú (12) lu nu-gin (13) lu ḫar-ra (14) E lu dug nu-tag̃ (15) dingir Nin-gir-su (16) lugal-a-ni

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a) cf. HAUPT CV p. 258.



(17) nin ul-e PA (18) mu-na-é (19) E Ninnû-an im-mi . . . . ra-ni (21) mu-na-ru (22) ki-bi mu-na-gi (24) ša-ba gi-gunu[a]) ki-aka-ni (26) riḳ erin-na (27) mu-na-ni-ru.

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a) cf. IV R 27, 25/26 a.

Glossary

of the Non-Semitic words in SARZEC, Plates 16 and 17, Superscription and Cols. I—III; accompanied with the Assyrian, corresponding both to the given and to other pronunciations of the same sign; also with citations (and explanations) of parallel passages, both in SARZEC and other published and unpublished literature.

Note. — The numbers in parantheses with citations in SARZEC refer to the heliotype plates of the original.

A

a, suffix to verbs in dependent sentences, e. g., Supers. 15; II 16 (16); IV 30 (17).

á (Assyr. i-[du] V R 20, 52 gh; cf. 53 gh; — emûḳu ASKT 24, 505; II R 36, 9 cd. 35 ef.; V R 40, 30 cd; — ittu ASKT 24, 504) á sum-ma I, 14 (16). cf. III 15 (16).

ag-ga (Assyr. dannu II R 13, 32 cd; 33, 14 ef; S^c 277; — danânu II R 36, 57 cf; cf. ASKT 23, 459; S^b 174; S^c 276—79) ur-sag ag-ga I, 2 (16); I 2 (8).

azaga (Assyr. ellu S^b 109; V R 21, 12 gh; ASKT 119, 14/15 16/17 a; cf. V R 21, 21 gh; IV R 12, 44/45; IV R 14 No. 2 Rev. 10/11) uru-mu azaga-ne im-mata-lal II 20 (16); azag-gim II 16 (8).

alana (Assyr. ṣalmu S^b 378; cf. ASKT 84, 30; 116, 9/10) Supers. 3 (16).

am (Assyr. ma, ša, ki ASKT 35, 859) Supers. 12 (16); VI 46 (17).

ama (Assyr. um-mu V R 29, 65 gh; II R 62, 21 cd; cf. V R 29, 67 gh, 69 gh, 75 ef.; V R 20, 51 gh) ama dû-ni nin nu ma-ni-ra III 16 (16).

E

E (Assyr. bîtu S^b 232; V R 29, 39 ef) E dingir Nin-gir-su Supers. 1 (16); — E dingir Nin-gir-su-ka-ta Supers. 19 (16); lu E Ninnû in-ru-a-ge Supers. 6 (16); — E dingir Nin-gir-su-ka III 10 (16).

é (Assyr. aṣû S^b 84. F 5; II R 62, 52 cd; Asurn I 31; cf. IV R 25, 39/40 b; ba-ra-é-e = it-ta-ṣi II R 26, 9 gh; ib-ta-an-é = u-šê-ṣi II R 15, 8 ab; é-ba-ra = ṣi-it II R 26, 7 gh; — ǵe-en-ta-é = lu-ṣi II R 26, 8 gh) saga-zi . . . . na PA-é-a II 6 (16); — uru-ta im-ta-é III 5 (16).

En-lil-la(l)-ra (Assyr. Bêl IV R 1, 5/7 a; II R 59, 4 bc; cf. II R 50, 5/6 b. 51, 1 b. 53 a. 54, 3 a. 61, 60 c) dingir En-lil-la(l)-ra I 3 (16).

êr (Assyr. dimtu II R 7, 31 ef; V R 22, 6 gh; — un-ni-nu II R 8, 15 cd; V R 22, 11. 43 fgh; — girrânu V R 22, 9. 66 fgh; — bakû V R 22, 53 fgh; ASKT 117, 19/20. cf. V R 22, No. 1 Rev. No 2 Obv. and No. 3, also ZIMMERN, *Bussps.* p. 23, 1) êr nu-ta-é IV 5 (16); ama êr E-êr nu-ne-dug IV 6 (16).

I

igê (Assyr. ênu AL^3 30, 253; ASKT 30, 677; II R 48, 43 ef; cf Zür. Voc. AL^3 85, 25—35; — pânû Asurn. I 66. 102; — maḫru ASKT 30, 678; II R 36, 7 cd) igê-zi bar-ra I 12 (16), II R 59, 19 e; — uru-ni-šú igê-zi im-ši-bar-ra II 12 (16).

U

ud (Assyr. ûmu S^b 81. F 2; — nûru II R 8, 12 ab; cf. II R 8, 5 ab; V R 30, 24 ef) ud dingir Nin-gir-su II

10 (16); — ud du-ga ba-gal-la-am Supers. 12 (16); nitaǧ ud (?) III 2 (16).

ur-sag (Assyr. ḳar-ra-du S^b 1, Rev. Col. IV 21; II R 19, 23/24 a; II R 19, 51/52 b; ASKT 81, 25. 78, 8/9; Asurn I, 1 = ḳar-du) ur-sag ag-ga I 2 (16).

uru (Assyr. âlu S^b 261; V R 40, 64 ab) uru-ni-šú igê-zi im-ši-bar-ra II 12 (16); — uru-mu azaga-ne im-ma-ta-lal II 20 (16); — uru-ta im-ta-é III 4 (16).

Urudugga (= Eridu, see note to Col. III, line 12; cf. IV R 8, 40; V R 41, 13 gh) Urudugga-dim III 12 (16).

B

Ba-u (II R 59, 27 f; IV R 1, 27/28 b—53/54 b. 29, No. 4, 49. 57; cf. AL[3] 88, Rev. Col. V 34; De Clercq Pl. XIV No. 122; ASKT 80, 21) dingir Ba-u-ge dû tu-da dingir Gà(Má)- . . . zib-ge I 18 (16).

bar (Assyr. parâsu II R 28, 65 de; — pasâsu V R 42, 56 a; ašâru S^c b, 33. 34; II R 32, 2 ab. 17, 40 ab; — ma-šâru II R 17, 46. 57 ab: šu nu-un-bar-ra = ša lâ u-maš-ša-ru; — ellu, ebbu S^c 1 ab; cf. S^c 3. 4. — amâru, mašû S^c 1 a, 9; for other meanings cf. IV R 21, 19/20 b; II R 30, 8 cd. 12 cd.; S^c 1 – 5) igê-zi bar-ra dingir Nanâ(?)-ge I 12 (16) (= II R 59, 19 e); uru-ni-šú igê-zi im-ši-bar-ra II 13 (16); šu-na-ni-ba(r)-ri VIII 46 (19).

G

gá (Assyr. našû S^b 1 Col. II 10; II R 26, 43 cd sq.; ASKT 81, 21/22; — šaḳû ASKT 78 Rev. 8/9 cf. II R 30, 1—23 ab) gá-bi sal-e nu-gá III 6/7 (16).

Gà . . . . zib, dingir, vid. *Má*.

ge (Assyr. ištên) ge KA kaš Supers. 8 (16); ge KA gar Supers. 9 (16).

gi or *gi-gi* (Assyr. târu ASKT 123, 20/21; IV R 10, 1/2 a.

50 b; IV R 21, 61 b. 15. 33/34 b; II R 16, 58 ab; cf. II R 39, 42 cd; — šabâṭu, mu-un-gi-gi-ne = i-šab-bi-ṭu IV R 16, 9. 10 b; — paḳâdu, ǵe-en-ši-in-gi-gi = lip-pa-ḳid IV R 8, 48 b. 4, 3 b; — pitû ša pa-ni V R 16, 50 ef.; — šebû, nu-gi-gi = lâ eš-šê-bu-u IV R 9, 22/23 a; — ekêmu II R 8, 4 cd; nakâmu II R 8, 6 cd; for further meanings cf. V R 29, 3—7 gh; II R 40, 32 gh; IV R 10, 50/51 a) duga ni-ib-gi-gi-a Supers. 14. 15 (16); duga ǵe-ib-gi Supers. 21 (16).

Gu-de-a (for this reading vid. II R 20, 24 c (= na-ga-gu); 24, 49 a; 7, 38 gh (na-bu-u); II R 49, 60 ef (= ḫa-ba-bu); cf. II R 7, 46 gh. 47 gh) Gu-de-a pa-te-si Šir-bur-la-ki, Supers. 3 (16); Gu-de-a mu-gil-sa pa-te-si Šir-bur-la-ki I 4 (16); Gu-de-a siba zi-šú kalam-ma II 14 (16). This name occurs frequently in I R; e. g. 4 No. XV 1, a, 7; 5 No. XXIII 1, 4. 2, 5; also in DE CLERCQ, e. g. Plate IX No. 84; and very often in other inscriptions of DE SARZEC.

gal (Assyr. bašû, S^c 49; V R 38, 53 ghi; gal-la = ba-šu-u II R 13, 36 cd; nu-un-gal-la = lâ i-ba-aš-šu ASKT 81, 9/10; in-da-gal = i-ba-aš-ši II R 11, 4 ab; — labânu S^c 50, II R 27, 8 ef; šu-am-mi-in-gal = i-la-bi-in IV R 26, 64/65 b) ud duga ba-gal-la-am Supers. 12 (16); zi ša(g)-gal-la šu dagala (!) dug-ga II 1 (16); lu [cuneiform] -ga im-gal II 25 (17); mu-gal-am III 25 (17).

gil-sa (Assyr. šu-tar-tu (so reads ZIMMERN, *Busspś.* 39, 1) IV R 23 25/26 b. ASKT 203, 15 ab; darâtum ASKT 203, 16 ab) Gu-de-a mu-gil-sa pa-te-si Šir-bur-la-ki I 5 (16); cf. I R 2 No. II 4, 9.

gar (Assyr. šakânu AL^3 37, 323; Asurn I 44. II 92; cf. V R 11, 35 d; — šarâḳu AL^3 37, 323; V R 11, 36 d; šâmu II R 7, 2 ab; — nasâḫu V R 11, 37 d; — raḫâṣu V R 24, 42 ab; V R 11, 24 def; — šaḫâtu V R 11, 26 def; — bašû II R 13, 35 cd; cf. Asurn I, 48; — nûru

II R 8, 8 ab) giš-šà šub mu-gar II 22 (17); ki maĝ uru-ka-al nu-gar IV 2 (16).

ger-nita (Assyr. šakkânâku AL^3 29, 250) III 18 (16).

gin (Assyr. alâku S^b 282; V R 11, 1 b. 21, 55 gh; — kânu S^b 283; V R 21, 56 gh; — šapâru S^b 283; — magâru S^b 284) šiš-ki nu-gin IV 3 (16); . . . . il nu-gin IV 4 (16); lu nu-gin IV 12 (16).

Gir-su, vid. Nin-gir-su.

giš (Assyr. êṣu AL^3 19, 158) giš šà šub mu-gar II 22 (17); giš úr-šú (= gušûru AL^3 18, 149; II R 15, 12/14 ab. 28 ab) V 2 (16).

D

de (Assyr. na-ga-gu II R 29, 21 cd; — napâḫu S^b 92; ṣâdu ša êru II R 24, 49 ab; ši-ḳi-tu S^b 91; cf. S^b F 12; vid. also a large number of references under Gu-de-a) Part of Gu-de-a.

dû (Assyr. mâru S^b 305; II R 33, 6 ef. 9, 58 sq.; ASKT 78, Rev. 8/9; cf. S^b 308; II R 9, 62 cd; — ṣaḫru II R 48, 20 ab. 13, 29 cd; AL^3 14, 103) dingir Ba-u dû tu-da I 19 (17); ama dû-ni nin nu ma-ni-ra III 16 (16).

duga (Assyr. ḳibû S^c 321, AL^3 5, 14; V R 41, 65 ab; II R 39, 7 ef: mu-un-ni-dug = ḳi-bi-šu; IV R 27, 40/41 a: ga-an-dug = lu-uḳ-bi; ASKT 116, 15/16: ga-an-na-ab-dug = lu-uḳ-bi; cf. S^c 316—320; IV R 27, 42/43 a; V R 38, 26. 27) ud duga ba-gal-la-am Supers. 12 (16); duga ne-ib-gi-gi-a Supers. 14 (16); lu duga-ma si(g)-ga I 16 (16); duga ĝe-ib-gi Supers. 21 (16); šu dagala dug-ga II 2 (16); . . . . . dug-ga III 3 (16).

dagal (Assyr. rapâšu AL^3 18, 147; V R 20, 51 gh. 29, 75 ef) šu dagala (!) dug-ga II 2 (16).

dingir (Assyr. ilu S^b 2; II R 31, 20 fg. 27 fg; V R 21, 38 c. 14 g. 60 g; — bêlu V R 21, 17 g. cf. V R 30, 9 ab; — rêšu V R 21, 35 gh) dingir Nin-gir-su, vid. Nin-gir-su. dingir-ra-na-ge II 9 (16). For dingir Bau, Dun-šag, Enlil,

Nanâ, Nin-gir-su, Nin-giš-zi-da, Nin-dar, Má-. . . .-zib, vid. the proper names themselves.

di-tuk, lu di-tuk IV 10 (16) (cf. lu di(silim)-ma = šal-mê V R 29, 29 cd).

Dun(!)-šag-ga-ka-ge, dingir II 3 (16).

Z

zi (Assyr. šaḳû S[c] 3, 6; — diḳû S[c] 3, 7; — nadru, imnu S[c] 3, 8; — abâru S[c] 3, 10; — našû S[c] 3, 11; — namâru V R 12, 38 cd; — napâḫu V R 12, 39 cd; — magâru V R 21, 19 gh; — šemû V R 21, 18 gh; — sanâḳu V R 41, 65. 66 ab; — pilû II R 26, 49 ef; — bašû V R 21, 20 gh) igê-zi bar-ra (=II R 59, 19 e) I 12 (16); zi ša(g)-gal-la II 1 (16); igê-zi im-ši-bar-ra II 13 (16); lu zi-ga III 21 (16); siba zi-šú II 15 (16).

Ḫ

ḫar(ĝar!) ša lu ḫar-ta II 17 (16).

ḫur-sag (Assyr. šadû AL[3] 27, 227; II R 50, 54 cd; II R 18, 36. 37 ab) dagal-a-lum ḫur-sag erina-ta IV 39 (17).

K

ki (Assyr. ašru S[b] 182; Asurn II 48; IV R 10, 1/2 a; irṣitu S[b] 183, cf. V R 20, 43. 45 gh; — mâtu II R 39, 8 cd; ittu S[b] 181; S[c] 275; — ḳaḳḳaru AL[3] 31, 262) Šir-bur-la-ki Supers. 5 (16); I 7 (16).

ki-el-la (Assyr. ardatu V R 42, 60 ef; ASKT 89, 30. 120, Rev. 13/14; = [cuneiform sign] II R 35, 63 gh. 67. 71; cf. II R 61, 35 gh; 40, 16 h) III 13 (16).

kalama (Assyr. mâtu S[b] 247; II R 19, 23/26 b; cf. S[b] 246; V R 30, 10. 12 ab) kalam-ma ba-ni-pa(d)-da-a II 16 (16).

kaš (Assyr. šikaru V R 42, 10 ab; ASKT 20, 378) ge KA kaš Supers. 8 (16).

L

lu (Assyr. šâ II R 31, 14 fg; — bêlu V R 13, 47 ab; — amêlu AL^3 22, 179) lu E Ninnû in-ru-a-ge Supers. 6 (16); lu duga-ma si-ga I 16 (16); lu ḫar-ta II 17 (16); lu [cuneiform]-ga im-gal II 24 (17); lu si gi-a III 1 (16).

lugal (Assyr. šarru S^b 333; II R 31, 17 fg; Asurn I 19, var. = [cuneiform]; — bêlu V R 13, 48 a; V R 20, 16 e; II R 33, 11 ef; cf. ASKT 81, 15/16) lugala-na-ta Supers. 2 (16).

lal (Assyr. malû S^b 141; — šaḳâlu S^b 144; ni-lal-e = i-šaḳ-ḳal II R 10, 12 ab; ba-an-na-ab-lal-e = i-ša-ḳa-lu II R 15, 35 ab; cf. II R 11, 5—8 cd; S^b 145; — maṭû S^b 142; II R 13, 31 cd; — tarâṣu AL^3 32, 272; — ṣamâdu AL^3 32, 272; lal-a-ni = ṣa-an-da-ku IV R 19, 52/53 b; — sanâḳu II R 48, 7 cd; V R 41, 57—61 ab; for other meanings cf. II R 13, 30 cd; II R 27, 42 cd; II R 27, 41 cd. 43 cd; II R 62, 44. 45 cd; V R 19, 32 c; II R 24, 55 ab) ba-ni-ib-lal-a silima duga-na Supers. 17 (16); uru-mu azaga-ne im-ma-ta-lal II 21 (16).

M

me (Assyr. anâku, iau, ianu S^c 4. 10. 11; — parṣu S^b 138; S^c 4, 7; ASKT 116, 13/14; ḳâlu S^b 137; — zikaru II R 7, 10 cd; — cf. S^c 4, 1 – 6) me dingir Nin-gir-su Supers. 16 (16); ur dingir Ba-u mê II 9 (8).

Má(or *Gà*)- . . . *-zib*, dingir (cf. IV R 35, No. 6, 18 a, where this god is written Ma-da-zib; but in Sarzec the sign *da* has quite another form, and our sign cannot be regarded as the same, unless it had, in the course of time, assumed this strange method of writing in the name of this deity. Cf. also II R 59, 27 e, where exactly this sign is broken out) dingir Ba-u-ge dû tu-da dingir Má- . . . zib-ge I 20 (16).

maḫ (Assyr. rabû S^b 337; II R 31, 18 fg; IV R 10, 36/37 a; — ṣîru S^b 336; II R 31, 22 fg; — zaḳâru II R 25, 50 ab;

mâdu II 31, 21 fg; IV R 10, 36/37 a. 19, 52/53 b; — dannu IV R 19, 54/55 b) PA-maĝ sum-ma I 23 (17); ki-maĝ IV 1 (16).

N

nam (Assyr. šîmtu S^c 58; V R 11, 8 ef; II R 7, 4 ab; — piḫâtu S^c 59) nam-ner-gal (= šarrûtu II R 26, 17 ef; ner-gal = etêllu IV R 9, 1—18 a; — etêllit ASKT 94/95. 61) PA-maĝ sum-ma I 22 (17); — nam PA šu-ba mu-gal-am III 24 (17).

Ninâ, dingir (cf. IV R 1, 38/39 b; IV R 38, 16 b; Hommel reads Ur-ĝan, see ZK II 179 sq.) dingir Ninâ-ge a sum-ma I 13 (16).

Nin-gir-su, dingir (II R 57, 74 cd = Adar; cf. II R 57, 54 ab. 48, 10 ef; III R 66, 21 b. Rev. 3, 12 f. II R 56, 46 cd. 59, 26 cd. 61, 16 b. 18^h; cf. AL^3 p. 88 Col. V 33 b, where there seems to be a mistake of having written *ru* instead of *gir;* I R 2, No. II 4, 10. 5 No. XXIII 1 and variant; E dingir Nin-gir-su Supers. 1 (16); me dingir Nin-gir-su-ka Supers. 16 (16); E dingir Nin-gir-su-ka-ta Supers. 19 (16); dingir Nin-gir-su I 1 (16). IV 15 (16). 31 (17); dingir Nin-ĝir-su-ka-ge I 10 (16). I 13 (8).

Nin-giš-zi-da, dingir (II R 59, 36 def; IV R 1, 44/45 b; cf. Hommel, *Semiten* p. 389 sq.; cf. giš-zi-da-ru-u = ir-šu II R 23, 53 cd) II 7/8 (16).

Nin-dar, dingir (II R 59, 20 e; III R 63, 26. 28 etc. a; IV R 1, 40/41 b. 13 No. 1; cf. Hommel, *Semiten* pp. 237. 388. 494) dingir Nin-dar-a-ge lu duga-ma si(g)-ga I 15 (16); dingir Nin-dar-a lugal ur-sag-e ama Šir-bur-la-ki VII 70 (19).

Ninnû (here undoubtedly a proper name, = Assyr. ḫanšâ AL^3 38; ASKT 41, 252; cf. IV R 13, 26/27 a; E Ninnû me-en IV R 35, No 6, 15; ninnû = lu dingir E-a, V R 44, 48 cd); cf. II R 19, 57. 58 b cf. ZA I,

p. 222 sq.) E Ninnû in-ru-a-ge Supers. 6/7 (16); E Ninnû an IV 19 (17).

nergal vid. *nam*.

nitaĝ (Assyr. zikaru AL[3] 17, 137; II R 7, 5 cd; S[c] 32) III 2 (16); III 5 (8).

S

siba (Assyr. rê'û S[b] 213; V R 13, 55 gh; — bêlu V R 13, 53 a) siba ša-gi pa(d)-da I 8 (16); Gu-de-a siba zi šú-kalam-ma II 15 (16).

si-gi-a, lu. III 1 (16).

sig-ga (Assyr. nadânu S[b] 2, 7; S[b] 348; S[c] 86, vid. under *sum*) lu duga-ma sig-ga I 17 (16).

sag (Assyr. rêšu II R 7, 36 ef; V R 19, 42 cd; II R 36, 63 ef; 27, 4 e) saga-zi (= a-ša-ri-du V R 16, 9 cd; = tebû V R 16, 49 cd; = šaḳû ša rêši II R 30, 2 ab) .... na PA-é-a II 5/6 (16); sag ur-sag(cf. DE CLERCQ, Plate VII No. 59)-e mu-na-ru III 8 (16).

sal-e (Assyr. muṣṣû V R 29, 74 ef; — cf. II R 48, 21—23 ef; II R 30, 14—17 ef) sal-e nu-gá III 6 (16); sal-la V 7 (16).

silim (Assyr. dênu IV R 21, 33/34 b; cf. S[b] 185; II R 7, 32 ef; šulmu ASKT 98/99, 54; S[b] 186) silima duga-na Supers. 18 (16).

sum-ma (Assyr. nadânu II R 12, 26 ab; II R 15, 34 cd; V R 40, 57 ab; cf. II R 29, 6 gh. 38, 8 gh; IV R 15, 59/61 a; V R 25, 1 cd; cf. *sig*; — me-ni-sum = mullî IV R 16, 30 b; — cf. II R 11, 21 24 ab. 16 ab. 25—28 ab) a sum-ma dingir Nin-dar-a-ge I 14 (16); PA-maĝ sum-ma I 23 (17).

P

pa(d) (Assyr. nabû II R 7, 36 gh; — zakâru II R 7, 49 gh 50 gh; in-pa-ne(de)-eš = iz-ku-ru II R 40, 26 gh; mu-pa(d)-da = zi-kir šu-me ASKT 88/89 32. 33; — tamû;

in-pa-ne(de)-eš = it-mu-u II R 40, 26 gh) siba ša-gi pad-da I 9 (16); kalam-ma ba-ni-pad-da-a II 16 (16); ša-gi pad-da-ni V 16 (8); libittu (!) e-ne pa II 23 (16).

pal vid. *bal*.

pa-te-si (Assyr. iššakku ASKT 39, 129; IV R 12, 36/37; cf. Neb. I 5; Bors. I 3; IV R 21, 45/46 b) Gu-de-a pa-te-si Šir-bur-la-ki Supers. 4 (16); ud duga ba-gal-la-am pa-te-si duga ne-ib-gi-gi-a Supers. 13 (16); Gu-de-a mu-gil-sa pa-te-si Šir-bur-la-ki I 6 (16).

R

ra nin nu ma-ni-ra III 17 (16); as suffix often in Urbau Inscription, e. g. I 3 (8), III 18 (8), IV 6. 11. 16 (8).

ru (Assyr. banû II R 21, 6 e. 56 cd. 31, No. 2, 26 gh; mu-na-ni-in-ru IV R 39, No. 2, 13; mu-un-ru IV R 38, No. 3, 13; mu-na-ru IV R 39, No. 3, 39; I R 1 No. I 3, 7. 4, 12. 5, 13. 6, 10. 7, 10. 8, 11 etc. etc.; — patâḳu II R 15, 39 c; V R 42, 30 gh. 21, 57 cd; — zaḳâpu S[c] 201; — retû S[c] 202; — zaḳâru II R 26, No. 1, 36 (according to STRASSMAIER, AW 2932); — epêšu, in-ru = e-pu-uš II R 15, 32 ab) lu E Ninnû in-ru-a-ge, Supers. 7 (16); sag ur-sag-e mu-na-ru III 9 (16); ki-el-la-ne-ru III 13 (16).

riḳ (Assyr. riḳḳu AL[3] 17, 140) riḳ erin-na IV 26 (17).

Š

ša(g) (Assyr. libbu S[b] 55; II R 36, 51 ef; V R 21, 62 gh; — kirbu ASKT 27, 573; — šag-ga = libbu ASKT 43, 50; an-šag-ga = kirib šamê 37, 43; cf. Dun(!) ša(g)-ga II 3 (16)) ša-gi pa(d)-da I 8 (16). I 10 (8); E ša-gi pa(d)-da-ni V 15 (8); zi ša(g)-gal-la II 1 (16); ša lu ḫar-ta II 17 (16).

šu (Assyr. ḳâtu Asurn. I 39; cf. I 62) šu dagala dug-ga II 2 (16); šu-ni ba-ta-an tub-ba-a II 18 (16).

šub (Assyr. lapâtu ša iddû II R 48, 42 ef; — abâku II R 36, 64 gh) giš-šà šub mu-gar II 22 (17).

šum, vid. *sub*.

Šir-bur[1]*-la-ki* (II R 61, 37 gh; IV R 35, No. 2, 3: lugal á-zi-da Šir-bur-la-ki-ge; Gu-de-a pa-te-si Šir-bur-la-ki DE CLERQ Pl. IX, No. 84; cf. I R 5 No. XXIII. HOMMEL, *Semiten* p 212 sq.) Gu-de-a pa-te-si Šir-bur-la-ki Supers. 5 (16); Gu-de-a mu-gil-sa pa-te-si Šir-bur-la-ki I 7 (16); ki-šur-ra Šir-bur-la-ki IV 9 (16).

šiš-ki Nannaru, Sin with determinative ⊢⊢Y AL^3 22, 180); cf. IV R 38, No. 2, 19. 28, 25 b. 9, 3—16 a; Sarg. Cyl. 57) šiš-ki nu-gin IV 3 (16).

T

tu(b) (Assyr. ṣubâtu V R 38, 33; V R 42, 16 ab; — labâšu II R 39, 53 cd) šu-ni ba-ta-an tu(b)-ba-a II 19 (16).

tu-da (Assyr. banû ASKT 116, 9/10; cf. V R 29, 69 gh; II R 32, 52 c. cf. ZIMMERN, *Busspś*. p. 37) dingir Ba-u dû tu-da dingir Má- . . . -zib-ge I 19 (16).

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1) The readings of this sign as *gùl* (SMITH TSBA I 33; HOMMEL, *ZK* II, 179 sq.) or as *tel* (as suggested by OPPERT in *Verhandlungen des fünften Orient. Congresses zu Berlin* p. 242) are to the present time merely guesses. Zerghul is situated, according to Dr. W. H. WARD, several hours S. E. of Tello; so the assumption of a new value for this sign, to identify the two places, is nothing more than an abuse of the license granted to advanced philological investigation. Cf. PINCHES' reading ("*Guide to the Kouyunjik Gallery*", London, 1884).

Citation of Parallels to several untranscribed lines.

Supers. 11: cf. V R 17, 30 cd; II R 39, 57 cd; V R 14, 11—13 e.

Col. I 20: cf. IV R 35, No. 6; II R 59, 27 e; HOMMEL, *Semiten* p. 494.
24: cf. IV R 59, 5 a; V R 30, 30 a.

Col. II 3: cf. IV R 59, 8 a; Asarh. VI, 6.

Col. III 13. 14: cf. II R 61, 35. 36 gh; V R 42, 59. 60 ef; II R 51, 48 a.
18: cf. Sanh. II 69. III 1; Khors. 2; Neb. I, 11.

Col. IV 4: II R 21, 39 cd, ZIMMERN, *Busspś.* p. 28, 2.
13: cf. Supers. 11; IV R 16 31/32 a. 1/2 a. 23, 19/20. 21/22 b. (DEL.); II R 12, 35 ab; K. 4333 (DEL.).
19: cf. III 12. 13. (8)

Unknown Signs.

α . . . . Super. 22.

β . . . . I 20[1]).

γ . . . . III 3.

1) Cf. IV R 35, No. 6.

A complete work, including the Transcription, Transliteration and, as far as possible, the Translation, Glossary and Sign-List of the published Inscriptions of De Sarzec, will ere long appear, probably in the „*Assyriologische Bibliothek*, herausgegeben von Friedrich Delitzsch und Paul Haupt, Verlag der J. C. Hinrichs'schen Buchhandlung in Leipzig".

